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appearing in crystal forms as is very common with quartz or silica (SiO_2). It also contains some iron sesquioxide (Fe_2O_3) and vary frequently some clay, hence its hardness is slightly below that of pure quartz. Jasper is mostly yellow, but it is often found, as in our specimen, of a rich deep red color. This color, so emphatic in our specimen, is caused by heat and the presence of iron—the iron becoming anhydrous and causing the change in color. We learn, therefore, that molten hematite introduced into a quartzose rock, very likely a pure sandstone, and caused the silica to turn into red jasper.

Hematite, from the Greek *Haima*, meaning blood, is so named on account of the red color which this mineral presents especially when scratched. It is commonly called red oxide of iron (Fe_2O_3) in distinction from other common iron ores such as magnetite (Fe_3O_4) and limonite ($2\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$) which latter is often called brown oxide. From the formula of limonite it is seen that hematite is derived by dehydration which, as explained above, is caused by heat. A limonite clay mixed with sand or pure quartz will, therefore, turn into jasperite by the application of heat, and this is very likely the genesis of the jasperite of the Lake Superior region.

We may gather many interesting facts of the glacial geology of Northwestern Indiana from this piece of jasperite which explains some of the features of local geography and glacial geology.

Birds Found in Van Buren Co., Mich., from July 4 to August 13, 1909.

BROTHER ALPHONSUS, C. S. C.

July is the month when summer residents among the birds may be seen to best advantage. Most of the young birds are fledged and, with the old ones, form families, which feed together. Birds that have more than one brood are still in song and are, of course, conspicuous on that account. The song season for a number of species, such as the Warbling and Red-Eyed Vireos, Towhee, Scarlet Tanager, Indigo Bird, Song and Field Sparrows, lasts almost through the summer.

In this county the writer saw all but one of the ten species not seen by him in June in St. Joseph Co., Ind. The Rose-breasted Grosbeak was not seen here. The large lakes and swampy land around them, in Van Buren County, enabled the writer to find most of these birds. Seven species seen in St. Joseph County in June were not found here in July. These are: Bobolink, Cowbird, House Wren, Nighthawk, Swamp Sparrow, Loggerhead Shrike and Redstart.

It is interesting to note that a short distance from Bankson Lake, near Lawton, Mich., certain species of birds may be found which are not

residents at the lake. This is due to a difference in the character of the country. Ten miles north, in an immense tract of woodland, the Pilated Woodpecker is seen; while about five miles east, in rich prairie land, the Golden Plover is fairly common.

BIRDS SEEN EVERY DAY.

Red-headed Woodpecker	Chipping Sparrow
Wood Pewee	Song Sparrow
Warbling Vireo	Robin

BIRDS SEEN ON EVERY DAY EXCEPT THE DATES AFTER THEIR NAMES.

Yellow-billed Cuckoo 12, 16, 21, 22, 23, 28, 29. Aug. 2, 4, 7, 9.	Belted Kingfisher 5, 9.
Kingbird 13.	Flicker 8, 13. Aug. 1, 11.
Crow 5, 16, 21.	Phoebe 4, 5, 6, 12. Aug. 3, 11, 13.
Baltimore Oriole 8, 10, 18, 19, 29.	Red-winged Blackbird 11, 29. Aug. 4, 6, 13.
Purple Grackle 5. Aug. 4, 6, 12, 13.	Goldfinch 15.
Field Sparrow, Aug. 11.	Vesper Sparrow 15, 21, 23. Aug. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.
Indigo Bird 12, 16.	Maryland Yellowthroat 16.
Barn Swallow 20, 21, 26, 28, 29, 30. Aug. 2, 5.	Catbird 8, 12.
Brown Thrasher 7, 13, 15, 16, 18, 23, 25, 30. Aug. 2, 6, 7.	White-breasted Nuthatch 19.
Killdeer 26, 28. Aug. 4, 5, 10, 11, 13.	Bluebird 5, 9, 11, 13.
Yellow-legs 10, 11, 17, 22, 23.	Downy Woodpecker 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, 23, 24, 28. Aug. 7.
Spotted Sandpiper 9, 13, 18, 19, 23. 24, 25, 27, 28, 29. Aug. 1, 6, 10, 12, 13.	Yellow-throated Vireo 4, 5, 19, 21, 22, 23, 25, 27. Aug. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.
Mourning Dove 4 to 11, 14 to 18, 21, 22. Aug. 2, 6, 11.	Alder Flycatcher 9, 13, 14, 19, 21, 22, 26, 27. Aug. 12.
Yellow Warbler 11, 14, 19, 21, 22, 23, 28, 29, 31. Aug. 1 to 7, 9, 13.	Blue Jay 11, 19, 20, 23 to 26, 30. Aug. 4, 5, 6, 8, 10 to 13.

BIRDS SEEN ON DATES AFTER THEIR NAMES.

Screech Owl 14, 15, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31. Aug. 6.	Chicken Hawk 24.
Hairy Woodpecker 4, 11, 12, 15, 17, 27. Aug. 7, 10, 12.	Cardinal 14.
Chimney Swift 19, 23.	Black-billed Cuckoo 13, young bird.
Hummingbird 11, 16, 19, 24, 27.	Whip-poor-will 4, 6, 14, 15, 16, 19, 22, 25, 30. Aug. 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9.
Meadowlark 14, 19.	Crested Flycatcher 8.
Dickcissel 5, 6, 7, 9 to 12, 14, 18.	Orchard Oriole 4, 11.
Scarlet Tanager 4, 5, 7, 14, 15, 19, 20, 24, 27, 29, 31. Aug. 1, 4, 6.	Towhee 4, 7, 9, 12, 13, 14, 17, 19, 20, 25, 31. Aug. 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 12.
Red-eyed Vireo 4, 5, 7, 12, 13, 14, 20, 24.	Cedarbird 4, 8, 23. Aug. 6, 8, 10.
Chickadee 7, 13, 14, 17, 20, 24 to 28, 31. Aug. 2, 12.	Long-billed Marsh Wren 13, 16, 18, 19, 20. Aug. 2, 3.
	Bittern 8, 14, 16, 20, 22, 28, 31.
	Purple Martin 17, 19.

Bobwhite 12, 13, 15, 18, 20, 27, 29, Hell Diver 15. Aug. 13.
 30, 31. Aug. 3, 6, 7. Loon 5, 16, 19, 25.
 Eave Swallow 20. Bank Swallow 9, 10, 13, 14.
 Tree Swallow 23 to 26.

NUMBER OF SPECIES SEEN EACH DAY.

July 4, 37.	July 25, 36.
" 5, 30.	" 26, 35.
" 6, 33.	" 27, 36.
" 7, 36.	" 28, 30.
" 8, 32.	" 29, 30.
" 9, 32.	" 30, 34.
" 10, 31.	" 31, 38.
" 11, 31.	Aug. 1, 29.
" 12, 34.	" 2, 33.
" 13, 35.	" 3, 32.
" 14, 42.	" 4, 30.
" 15, 36.	" 5, 31.
" 16, 33.	" 6, 29.
" 17, 36.	" 7, 30.
" 18, 31.	" 8, 33.
" 19, 35.	" 9, 32.
" 20, 40.	" 10, 32.
" 21, 26.	" 11, 26.
" 22, 28.	" 12, 31.
" 23, 27.	" 13, 23.
" 24, 38.	

Total number of species seen, 60.

Notes on the Stemless Lady's Slipper.

EDWARD L. GREENE.

Of these notes, however, I am but the editor, not the author, as will readily be seen. The paper which appeared in the August issue of the NATURALIST called forth from a number of botanical friends and correspondents so much additional information, showing still further diversity in the habitat of *Cypripedium acaule*, that no reader interested in the plant will question the desirability of their being given publicity.

Mr. Charles C. Deam, a zealous Indiana botanist, until lately of Bluffton in the northeastern part of the state, now of Indianapolis, under date of September 5th, writes: "Your article on *Cypripedium acaule* was interesting. I have taken this species in Steuben County, Indiana, from the border of a lake in a tamarack